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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND SOUTHERN DISTRICT

JEREMY HUNT, et al.,

: Civil No. 18-02485-PX Plaintiffs,

V.

ALDI, INC.,

Defendant. : Greenbelt, Maryland

----x April 4, 2019

## TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE PAULA XINIS, Judge

APPEARANCES: GREG SWEGMAN, Esq.

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## 1 PROCEEDINGS (Whereupon, at 10:04 a.m., the telephone conference 2 3 began.) 4 THE COURT: Are we recording? 5 THE CLERK: We are Your Honor, the matter now pending before the Court is civil action number PX-18-02485, 6 7 Jeremy Hunt et al versus ALDI, Incorporated. The matter 8 comes before this Court for a telephone conference. Counsel 9 please identify yourselves for the record. 10 MR. SWEGMAN: Thank you. This is George Swegman, 11 counsel for the plaintiffs. 12 MS. JOHNSON: And this is Louisa Johnson. Counsel 13 for defendant, ALDI, Inc. 14 THE COURT: All right, did you say your name was 15 Ms. Johnson? Did I get that right? 16 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Okay great. Anyone else on the line 18 with us? 19 MR. SWEGMAN: There is no one on the line -- this 20 is George Swegman, counsel for the plaintiff, no one on the 21 line here other than myself. 22 MS. JOHNSON: And this is Louisa Johnson, counsel 23 for defendant, there is no one else on the line for the defendant. 24

THE COURT: Okay, great. Okay, counsel, we are

brought together by the letter that I received at ECF 36 from the defense -- I am sorry, 33, and then the plaintiff's response at 36. So let me start with this, I just want to understand one thing factually. The letter in question that went out on the law offices letter head, references that additional information can be found at the website.

Mr. Swegman can you navigate me through where I can find that information? I want to have the full picture in front of me.

MR. SWEGMAN: Oh boy, Your Honor, you are asking the wrong person that information. Had I known that was going to be your first question, I would have had my paralegal in with me because I am a real --- when it comes to the computer and a website. And he does pretty much everything for me.

THE COURT: Well, I -- right now I put the website in. So I am in the position of someone receiving this letter. And I don't see anything on the cover page. So then I go to cross action because this is one of them and you do have in the drop down menu, you have wage an hour. So I go to that.

MR. SWEGMAN: Right.

THE COURT: And this case is not listed. So there is Apex, Tallinn, Althus, UMMS, Insight and Landry.

MR. SWEGMAN: And it should be listed. Now you got

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    me questioning where we are in this thing.
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. SWEGMAN: Okay.
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              THE COURT: If that is where it --- and if it is
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    not there, I wanted to hunt it down because if a person was
 6
    receiving this, they would have access to this information
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    and right now --
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              MR. SWEGMAN: Sure.
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              THE COURT: -- my concern is that you know, what
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    was -- was it there and removed? And what does that tell me?
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    Or was it never there to begin with? And what does that tell
    the receiver of the letter?
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              MR. SWEGMAN: Or, the other possibility is there
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    may be a different way to approach it on that site? And I
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    can't answer any of those questions.
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               THE COURT: Yes, well it might be important at some
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    point to learn that because I don't see another way to
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    approach it. Your -- Your subject matters do not -- you
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    know, about --- areas, these are practice areas. Which don't
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    include class actions. If I -- no, results class actions is
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    the only drop down menu. It takes me to wage an hour.
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    is not a toxic(sic) tort or defective product. I go to wage
23
    an hour --- this case.
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              MR. SWEGMAN: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: So you have got --
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MR. SWEGMAN: -- absolutely should be there.

THE COURT:  $\mbox{--}$  so we got a problem with the problem here. Okay.

MR. SWEGMAN: Yes, we do.

THE COURT: Just to let you know. Now, the defendant's position is that this letter essentially constitutes advertising and because it is post filing of this law suit, it is also effectively an end run around the opt in process. And the defendants have requested in document production and in interrogatories information relevant to this. If I am getting this -- the plaintiff's current position, you do concede that it is advertising?

MR. SWEGMAN: Absolutely. There is no question that it is advertising. And I don't know if you have received it but I sent you a short note and copied it to counsel for the defendants and I am sorry -- George Swegman, I was instructed to start every statement with my name and I failed to do that. But last night I sent over copies of the envelopes in which these letters were mailed out.

And it clearly states advertisement on the front of the envelope. The reason I sent that was it is part of the argument with respect to the issue of has notice been received? My understanding is that well over 60 percent of envelopes sent out like this that clearly state advertisement on the outside of the envelope never get opened or read. But

that being said --

THE COURT: I mean, I think the plain language of 19307.3 references advertising on the outside of the envelope. I have not received to supplement. So obviously looking at the letter, it was very concerning. I know as a common practice the letters often do say advertising as well for this very reason. Because --- separated her letters and that this letter is -- I got to tell you it is troubling to me because it does in sum and substance constitute and end run around the opt in process.

When -- you are telling me that if they sign here, they are authorizing consent of the filing and prosecution of the FLSA action in their name and on behalf of all persons similarly situated. That is ultimately going to be my call.

And --

MR. SWEGMAN: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: -- yes, so you -- these letters
basically ask for someone to sign and sign up potentially
without ever having spoken to anyone about this case, which
is the second problem? So I am not quite sure whether -well let me say this, you don't yet have because you have
said they are advertising, you do not have an attorney client
relationship with the individuals in the first instance?
These are folks who you are soliciting to sign up.

MR. SWEGMAN: That is correct.

THE COURT: To the -- and to the extent that the defense wishes to see that list especially in light of attending discovery process on conditional certification, I don't see a problem with that. What exactly is the problem with the defendants receiving the documents concerning the communication --- the list of the people who were sent them?

MR. SWEGMAN: Well with respect to the stated reasons why they feel that is relevant, I would simply say this. They are arguing that this is or could stand in the stead of a notice, but at the same time they clearly indicate and I would be the first to admit that these are not proper notices on a conditional cert. I have negotiated a number of those and they -- these letters do not meet the requirements of those notices. Which is why we list them as advertising, not as a court notice or anything else.

Now -- I understand --

THE COURT: Right, I get that -- I understand that.

MR. SWEGMAN: -- Okay --

THE COURT: But I am still confused as to why the defendants cannot receive in discovery about putative(sic) class certification, the individuals who received these letters because at the end of the day I am going to figure out what this class even conditionally looks like and what the notice should look like. I think it is relevant that an opening salvo has already been mailed to a particular

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1 category of individuals who you believe may constitute a putative class. I mean, you chose to do this after --2 3 MR. SWEGMAN: We did. 4 THE COURT: -- so you got to expect that if the defendant gets wind of it during conditional certification, 5 6 they are going to want to know the universe of solicitations. 7 MR. SWEGMAN: Well, I am not sure that the universe 8 of solicitations is relevant for the purposes of what -- what 9 they are arguing in -- I mean, the rationale that they put forward for needing this information is that the people on 10 11 that list would not need a redundant notice of certification of a collective. And --12 13 THE COURT: Well, I may not --14 MR. SWEGMAN: -- Your Honor, that is simply not the 15 case. 16 THE COURT: -- well, Mr. Swegman, I may not buy 17 that at the end, right? That just because they received a 18 letter which is deficient under FLSA to give proper notice, 19 these individuals should not receive a letter later. But 20 that is a legal argument that is going to be made after -- if 21 they make it at all after the fact is determined. 22 MR. SWEGMAN: Right. 23 THE COURT: There is still a whole of gray in 24 between about what notice will look like that this initial

solicitation may be relevant for. So just because something

is relevant in discovery or on conditional certifications doesn't mean that I am going to buy the defendant's argument in the end. So let me say that.

MR. SWEGMAN: Okay and I understand --

THE COURT: Yes, their smaller point though or their secondary point which is it is relevant to conditional certification, I do credit. That is -- at least that is where I am right now. You haven't convinced me otherwise.

MR. SWEGMAN: Okay. Well, I would submit under the circumstances that the -- I am not sure quite frankly where the burden would lie in terms of convincing but I am --

THE COURT: Well, the defense --

MR. SWEGMAN: -- somewhere --

(Whereupon, both parties are speaking simultaneously.)

THE COURT: -- the defendants have asked for it and you have objected, if I understand it right, your initial objection was attorney client privilege which not on the table anymore. Your second objection is it doesn't -- it is not relevant and to the extent that I don't credit your arguments, it is your burden because this is all about -- here is the thing is, the big elephant in the room is this is all about conditional certification of a particular class and you have already sent out one solicitation which basically does in the end run around the very process that we are engaging in.

I just haven't authorized it. So then they are going to get another notice of some form or substance maybe if I certify the class that will look similar --

MR. SWEGMAN: Completely different.

THE COURT: -- or different. Well, we don't -you know, that is the point though. Since you have already
gone out there and done this, the defendants are entitled to
know just what the ramifications of it are and at the end of
the day it may not make a difference. But you know, we don't
know in the end of the day legally whether it is going to
have any impact.

MR. SWEGMAN: Right.

THE COURT: It is certainly relevant to what I do next with regards with conditional certification even if it is just the means of it.

MR. SWEGMAN: Well, my concern is that as I said before, probably 60 or more percent of the people who received this envelope never opened it. They have no -- I mean, because of the way it is handled which is completely different than a court sponsored notice, we are going to be giving them the names of people who have no clue for the most part what they may be talking about and I am not sure what they are going to use those names for.

I mean, they have indicated that they may use them in a motion to preclude additional notice to be sent to these

people and you have indicated that that is a question down the road and certainly it is. But there is certain I guess privacy concerns that these people -- I am not sure what they are going to do with the information --

THE COURT: Hold on --

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  SWEGMAN: I know, it is -- we opened it up when we sent the letters out.

THE COURT: Right. And that is the thing. Like advertisement by definition is very not private. It is very public. So obtaining the names. Sending out the notices. Is all about disclosure and I am not quite sure a disclosure to the defendants own employees you know, maybe the defendants would be asking that question to you which is well --

MR. SWEGMAN: I understand that. But I am not sure at this point and maybe it would be appropriate to get a proffer what the defendants would be doing with the names other than making a motion with respect to redundancy on the Court approved notice?

THE COURT: Well, I am happy to hear -- I am going to at some point I certainly will turn to Ms. Johnson, but you know, I can tell you already that I can think of lots of ways in which knowing whether an individual down the road received the solicitation could be relevant.

MR. SWEGMAN: To?

THE COURT: Well, not only class certifications but merits. I mean, heck, if I had someone in the chair as a deponent, as a named plaintiff, and I wanted to know how they were going to take on their duties as a named plaintiff in a putative class, I would want to know how they got there? And secondarily if a class plaintiff you know, I learned of that person's involvement in this case and I learned of it through this letter versus through a court ordered disclosure, I might have some questions about how they tilt and why?

You know, what their particular biases might be simply because they received this letter. And there is lots of ways that -- I am not here to do the defendant's job but you know, any time a witness/party receives information about the law suit it is indeed fair game unless it is attorney/client privilege. And this is not that yet.

So that is why I am -- I mean, I have been there. I have been there. I have been defending plaintiffs who learn about a case at a town meeting or at a collective you know, a group thing about a particular problem facing our community. And they get asked about it and it is fair. Because it goes to bias. There may not be any.

But that is why I am getting -- I am having a hard time when we are talking about conditional certification and not seeing the relevance but let me turn to Ms. Johnson. Can you give us succinct proper beyond what you have already

written about why you wish to proceed on?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor. And I should note that I would also like to see -- I am sure of the technological issues but I have not been able to find the website and I have not seen the envelope that I understand was sent this morning. But with respect to your question, Your Honor, I -- you have said much of what I would have said.

But I want to make the point that with respect to the letter itself, just because plaintiffs chose to only tell their side of the story and not send a balance notice with their consent to join --- does not mean it does not constitute notice of this lawsuit. And a consent form that could operate to last on the opt in.

Plaintiffs' counsel have acknowledged in their communications with us that one of their two opt in plaintiffs, Ms. Danielle Tucker received notice of the lawsuit and chose to join through this very letter. I am also wondering if there are other letters that have been sent. I have heard that there might have been a letter that was sent prior to this one.

So I don't even believe that this is the only letter that was issued about this lawsuit. And I want to know about all of those notices and you are right, Your Honor, I want to know if people who had no intention of suing

ALDI but were short on cash and got something in the mail that maybe said, "Hey join this lawsuit and you will get money." I would like to know if that is the case. I would like to know if those types of communications occur.

I would like to know with what bias people are joining the lawsuit. And I also would like to know if the notice has already gone to thousands of people, why a second notice would be necessary? We would argue obviously in our opposition to conditional certification all the reasons that we believe that the people are not similarly situated to the named plaintiff in this case.

But even if Your Honor determines that they are, we also believe that if this notice has already been disseminated broadly that there is really no point in sending another one. Just because --- bias, doesn't mean it is not notice.

THE COURT: And I may disagree with you on that but I credit that knowing what was said and to who may affect the question of notice. If I find that the class is similarly situated and now we are talking about what is this notice going to look like? It is relevant to that analysis, even if in the end doesn't change what we do. Does that make sense, Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right --

MR. SWEGMAN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. SWEGMAN: George Swegman again. Let me just propose this. It sounds as if the concerns might be met by letting defendants know all of the people who responded to this particular letter. Now there was --

THE COURT: No, that doesn't -- nope, I am not persuaded. I have to tell you this -- a response is not meeting the question at hand. Document request number 1 requests "All documents concerning your communications with those who you contend are similarity situated to you, this specifically includes but is not limited to communications like the one attached at Exhibit A, that your attorney sent on your behalf in this case."

I am going to grant that request. You have to disclose not only A but any other similar letters. Those would be the documents concerning communication. Then with regards to interrogatory number 4, "Identify all persons to whom communications about this lawsuit have been sent by you, which includes by your counsel" and --

MR. SWEGMAN: Right.

THE COURT: -- that again is at A or any communication like A. And that includes social media which would be your website except I can't find any evidence that on the --

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1 MR. SWEGMAN: Exactly. And I will --2 THE COURT: --- and you all have to get to the 3 bottom of that. So in sum and substance, I am going to grant 4 the -- I am going to say that you have to comply with the ROG(sic) and the RTD. We do this in lieu of formal motions 5 to compel to keep down the costs. 6 7 MR. SWEGMAN: I understand that. 8 THE COURT: So --9 MR. SWEGMAN: Let me just get clarification. 10 are asking for the identity, will that include the address of 11 the persons that were on the list of this mailing? 12 THE COURT: Well, I do think it is -- yes. 13 MR. SWEGMAN: Okay, so there is address --14 THE COURT: Because I mean, frankly these are all 15 the employees in any event --16 MR. SWEGMAN: Yes. 17 THE COURT: -- so the extent that --18 MR. SWEGMAN: Well, no -- I just so that you are 19 certain where everything is, some of them are ALDI employees. 20 Some of them were ALDI employees but are no longer ALDI 21 employees and that is true of most of the plaintiffs, the 22 named plaintiffs in the case. And as I am sure you are 23 aware, people who still work for the company are generally 24 reluctant to get involved in something like this for reasons

that are apparent to everyone. But I will provide names and

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addresses.

There was an earlier letter sent. Which is how we got in touch with the original named plaintiffs and that was sent obviously before we filed the lawsuit. It was a pure advertisement and it did not -- well, let me say this. I am not certain but I do not believe it included an opt in form because at the time of the original advertising letter, there was nothing to opt into.

Our process --

THE COURT: From both sides as well and to the individuals who are either current or former ALDI employees disclosed to whom it was mailed.

MR. SWEGMAN: Okay. And are we talking about the initial letter?

THE COURT: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SWEGMAN: Before the lawsuit was filed? Or the letter that --

THE COURT: And ---

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SWEGMAN: -- any letters that we have sent out subsequent to the lawsuit?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SWEGMAN: Okay. All right.

THE COURT: Yes and the individual names and addresses. And I do wish to make sure that you file on ECF the envelope in this case. I am not going to need to see the

other disclosures. You are going to deal with that in discovery with defendants. But you have represented to me that there is an envelope in the mail essentially and I would like it to be put on ECF so that it is --

MR. SWEGMAN: My understanding from my law clerk was that that happened last night.

THE COURT: Let me look.

MR. SWEGMAN: It went out as an e-mail to you and to counsel for the defendants. And it was basically just a short note with copies of the various envelopes because some envelopes were little different than others because jurisdiction has its own requirement. But each of the envelopes indicates advertisement on the front of it.

THE COURT: Okay so let me do this. Let me check because you are saying that you believe that your paralegal filed it on ECF?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  SWEGMAN: I believe -- we file everything that way these days I guess.

THE COURT: Yes. Let me check. I don't think I saw it and if I didn't, I want you to know that so that you can refile. There is nothing filed as of -- the latest filing was 3/29 and I believe that was your -- that was me saying we are having a scheduling conference or a recorded conference. So we have received nothing on ECF regarding the envelopes.

MR. SWEGMAN: Okay. All right. I will make sure that it happens today. And we will put together the list that you are requesting and try and get that out tomorrow. And I will try and find out and let both of you know what the story is on our website and why this lawsuit doesn't appear there. Because God knows, that is the whole reason to have a website and I simply can't explain why it is not easily accessed on that website.

MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes?

MS. JOHNSON: This is counsel for defendant, Louisa Johnson. I would submit that I would rather -- to your point, this was supposed to be your call on whether notice should be sent and so I am not advocating that the website be corrected to repost information about the lawsuit at this time. I don't want that.

THE COURT: Well, I understand that. I understand that. Neither -- I am not taking a position on it, I am just saying that the letter right now isn't -- using the word misleading is too strong. It doesn't proport to say what in fact it is -- is acceptable on line. And it came to my attention because I wanted to see whether a receiving of this letter would see if they followed the bouncing ball.

It seemed important to let you all know that but yes I take no position as to whether you should repost.

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              MR. SWEGMAN: And obviously when we sent this
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    letter out, someone assumed or understood that it was on our
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    website, otherwise we would not have made that suggestion
    that they look at it. So I will try and find out what the
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 5
    story is.
               THE COURT: Okay, all right. Thank you all.
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    going to grant the defendant's request and hopefully that
8
    will keep the trains moving for you all. Okay?
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               MR. SWEGMAN: Very good.
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               MR. SWEGMAN: Thank you for your time, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay, you take care.
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               MR. SWEGMAN: Ms. Johnson, take care.
14
              MS. JOHNSON: Yes, you too.
15
              MR. SWEGMAN: Bye, bye.
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               MS. JOHNSON: Bye.
17
          (Whereupon, at 10:27 a.m., the telephone conference
18
    concluded.)
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I certify that the foregoing is correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

<u>Lisa N. Contreras 4/23/2019</u> Lisa N. Contreras Date

Certified Transcriber

Certificate No.: CET\*\*D-474